THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,232. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN.

Additional Details of Kilpatrick's Raid Around Atlanta.

FOUR DAYS CONSTANT FIGHTING.

Three Miles of the Macon Railroad Torn Up.

JONESBORO SACKED AND BURNED.

Kilpatrick's Force Surrounded by Infantry and Cavalry, Under Cleburne and Jackson.

They Gallantly Cut Their Way Out.

Gallant Sabre Charge by Minty's Brigade.

Our Loss Three Hundred and Fourteen in All,

&c., &c., &c.

Kilpatrick's Late Brilliant Raid.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, August 23, 1864.

The raider, Kilpatrick, arrived in late last night, having made a complete circuit around the rebel army in the short space of four days, fighting nearly all the time against vastly superior forces.

While all that he was expected to perform was not accomplished, the raid was a great success, so far as fighting is concerned, and the enemy was soundly whipped by half his own number. Officers who have seen long service pronounce the charges among the most brilliant of the war.

From a gentleman familiar with all the details of the raid I have secured a pretty full memoranda of what was accomplished by Kilpatrick and his dashing followers.

THE FORCES

which took part were the Third division of cavalry, about two thousand five hundred and Minty's and Long's brigades of the Second cavalry division, numbering two thousand five hundred and fifty four. General Garrard, of the Second division, did not accompany the expedition consequently Colonel Minty, of the Fourth Michigan, who, at that time, ranked Colonel (now General) Long, took command. At one o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the expedition left the cavalry encampment on the left of our line, for the rendezvous of the expedition at Sandtown, where it arrived at six A. M., accompanied by two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Robinson. Colonel Minty broke camp and made Sandtown under cover of darkness, the better to prevent the enemy learning of the movements; yet a letter, captured on the 20th, and dated on the morning of the 18th, at Atlanta, shows that at that time the enemy had intelligence, through their spies, not only of the number of Minty's command, but also the destination of the raiding party; and consequently Hood had ample time to make dispositions of troops to intercept them.

Arriving at Sandtown on the morning of the 19th, Minty reported to General Kilpatrick and received his orders. As soon as darkness had settled over the forest the whole command, five thousand strong, jumped into their saddles and boldly marched upon the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, the Third division in advance, skirmishing all the way from the right of our infantry lines until they struck the West Point Railroad, when

THE FIRST REBEL ASSAULT

was made at the moment the Third division and a part of Long's brigade had crossed. The enemy struck the column on the left flank with artillery and dismounted cavalry, and with so much force that the Seventh Pennsylvania were cut in two, causing some confusion for the moment, but Major Jennings quickly reformed his regiment, and, supported by Major Mix, commanding Fourth Michigan, made a vigorous and irresistible attack upon the enemy, who was driven from the ground in disorder.

FRIGHT AMONG THE TEAMSTERS.

At the moment when the artillery and musketry fire was opened, the ambulance drivers could not withstand the alarm, and rushed their vehicles pell mell into the woods, and smashed three belonging to Minty's brigade so badly that they were abandoned. The others were

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Another Raid on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad—The Rebels Routed at Jonesboro—Night Engagement.

Reported Retreat of Sherman from Atlanta.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Rumored Arrival of Juarez in the United States—Movements of the Emperor Maximilian—The Military Situation, &c.

Our Brazos Santiago Correspondence.

The Charge of Religious Intolerance at the McDougall Hospital.

MOBILE.

Official Accounts of the Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Despatches from Secretary Stanton, Gen. Canby and Admiral Farragut.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Herald Accounts of the Capture.

The Fort Forced to Capitulate in Twenty-four Hours.

Attempt of the Rebel General Page to Surrender to the Navy.

The Rebel Ram Nashville Blown Up.

A Resume of Twenty Days Campaign.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED,

&c., &c., &c.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—10:50 A. M.

To Major General JOHN A. DIX:—

This Department has just received General Canby's official reports of the surrender of Fort Morgan:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 24, 1864.

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday, 23d instant, at two P. M.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1864.

By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about three thousand shells were thrown into the fort.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured.

Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels.

The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

A despatch has been received to-day from Generals Grant, Sherman or Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEWS BY THE YAZOO AND M'CLELLAN.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. W. H. Wells' Despatch.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A Battle for the Possession of Mobile Expected—The Concentration of the Union Forces, &c.

THE DRAFT.

Instructions to the Provost Marshals by General Hays.

Apprehended Resistance to the Draft in Connecticut.

Chamber of Commerce.

Attempt of Rebel Prisoners to Escape from Elmira.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

There was great activity in the gold market to-day and the strong reaction from the recent heavy decline which set in yesterday progressed rapidly, and many of the "shorts" lost heavily. After opening at 243 gold steadily advanced to 251¼, and then declined to 247¼, which was the closing quotation at four o'clock. This rebound is likely, however, to be soon succeeded by a gradual sinking, but not to any very considerable extent. Produce and general merchandise sympathized, as a matter of course, with the advance in gold; but prices were unsettled, and business men hesitate as to what they should do, not knowing what turn affairs may take next. This predisposes them to inactivity, and they are more inclined to think than to act. The inconsistent course of the Secretary of the Treasury tends to increase their embarrassment, and they have little confidence either in the administration or their own judgment with regard to the future. The nomination of McClellan seems to have afforded them no great encouragement, and they talk dubiously about the success of the platform on which it rests. The re-election of Lincoln is regarded as not impossible, and therefore the prospect is regarded as gloomy enough, and one promising only more long years of war; and we have tasted enough of that to know what it means.

The balance of the 1881 loan will be readily absorbed by home speculators, as well it may, bearing, as it does, six per cent interest in gold, and the expectation of this will operate against unnecessary stringency in the money market. But the government is paying entirely too much for money in resorting to such issues, and Mr. Fessenden has displayed a very weak and make-shift policy in placing this last loan on the market. He is either unable to foresee effects or indifferent to the ultimate welfare of the country; but, in any case, he is repeating the blunders of Mr. Chase, with the evidence of their evil consequences staring him directly in the face. He may well be the laughing stock of Wall street, but at this momentous time a laughing stock at the head of the Treasury is a serious matter for the nation.

There are at present three government loans on the market—the ten-forty, the seven-thirty, in currency, and the remainder of that of 1881. Nothing more ridiculous in finance could be conceived. Each one is antagonistic to the other, and people uninitiated in the mysteries of the present policy of the Treasury are perplexed to know what is the distinction between them, and why so much confusion should exist. The ten-forty is a five per cent gold bearing loan, redeemable in gold at any time after ten and within forty years. The 1881 loan is a six per cent gold-bearing stock, redeemable in seventeen years hence, as its name indicates. The seven-thirty loan bears that amount of interest in currency for three years, and is then convertible into an 1881 gold-bearing stock, or into currency, at the option of the holders; so the public has its choice. In our opinion the demands on the Treasury are not so great and pressing but that Mr. Fessenden could have met them without the sacrifice of the thirty-one and a half millions of bonds he has just advertised. But he no doubt studies temporary convenience more than permanent advantage, and thinks himself justified in pursuing the hand-to-mouth policy originated by his predecessor, and which has brought the country to its present deplorable financial condition.

The money market shows increasing activity. Call loans, for which the demand is light, are still made at seven per cent; but discounts range from eight to ten on first class and ten to twelve on ordinary signatures. There is a drain from the West to move the crops; but this is partially neutralized by the cash purchases of dry goods and general merchandise on Western account.

Foreign exchange is in better demand. Bankers ask 108½ to 109 for sterling, and commercial bills meet with a readier sale. Francs range from 5.12½ to 5.16¼.

The stock market, although comparatively active at the first meeting of the brokers' board to-day, was unable to throw off entirely the depression under which it labored yesterday afternoon. Compared with the early sales on Wednesday, New York Central declined ¾ per cent, Erie Railroad ¾, Hudson River 1, Reading 1¼, Michigan Central ¾, Michigan Southern 1¾, Illinois Central 1½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1¾, Cleveland and Toledo 1¼, Chicago and Rock Island 1¾, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 1¾, Chicago and Northwestern 1¾, Atlantic Mail 1, Quicksilver Mining 1, Pennsylvania Coal 3, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates ¾. Alton and Terre Haute Railroad and Cumberland Coal sold the same. Canton Company advanced ¾.

The market drooped in the afternoon, and the closing quotations at the second meeting of the Stock Exchange showed a further decline in New York Central of ¼ per cent, Erie ¾, Hudson River 1, Reading ¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¾, Michigan Southern ¾, Chicago and Northwestern ¾, Chicago and Rock Island ¾, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne ¾, Quicksilver Mining ¾, Cumberland Coal ¾, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates ¼.

Government securities were active but lower. The following were the outside quotations:—Coupon bonds of [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE.—Market quiet, but firm.

SUGAR.—Raw sugar was in moderate demand; sales of 88 hhds. Porto Rico at 24½c. and 150 do. Cuba at 21c. a 21½c. Refined was more active, and a trifle firmer at 29c. for hards, 27½c. a 28c. for soft whites, and 23½c. a 27c. for soft yellows.

SEEDS.—We notice sales of 250 bags timothy at 6½c. We quote rough flax at $2 65 a $2 70.

TALLOW was firmer, with sales of 180,000 lbs., at 19c. a 19¾c. for common to prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 319 bbls. Market dull and heavy, with sales of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $1 81 a $1 82.

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a national savings bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT FIVE-TWENTY GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for five-twenty bonds is not less than nine per cent premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Assistant Treasurer of the United States, corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street.
Second National Bank of New York, 23d st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New York, No. 5 Nassau street.
Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 and 29 Pine street.
Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third avenue.
Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane street.
National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Greenwich st.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad street, near Wall. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN females want situations as cooks, chambermaids and laundresses, nurses and girls for general housework &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first class cook; the best city reference given. Call at 126 East 14th st.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY WISHES A SITUATION as housekeeper; country preferred. Address 90 West Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION; is a first rate nurse and good plain sewer; best of city reference. Call at 29 West 32d st.

A YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH AND English, wishes a situation as saleswoman and bookkeeper in a fancy goods and millinery store; millinery preferred. Address F. F. V., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT woman wants a situation to do housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Address for three days J. S., box 147 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call at 326 8th av., near 28th st., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED from the old country, wishes a situation in a good family to do light housework; is very obliging and willing to make herself useful in every way and faithful to her employer. Call at 307 2d av., corner 28th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO TO CALIFORNIA with a family; would make herself generally useful during the voyage; go as nurse or in any other capacity. Address H., box 3,394 Post office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES TO GO OUT sewing by the week, to a first class dressmaker; is a good sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address 29 Main st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION—TO DO up stairs work. Call at 418 Fulton av., Brooklyn, top floor.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call at 551 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her last place, 255 East 17th st.

A PERSON WISHES A SITUATION AS WET NURSE. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Halpin's 36 Greenwich st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first rate cook. Can have good city reference. Address 125 24th st., near 7th av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework, in a small private family. Good references. Call for two days at 132 West 27th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good city reference. Call at 129 West 25t st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with a family going to California, as dressmaker or seamstress, or nurse; is used to the care of children from their infancy. The best of reference given. Call at 181 Laurens st. Mrs. HICKEY.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, 13 years of age, to take care of a child; can speak English. Call on Miss Eller, 71 Clinton st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as good seamstress and nurse, in a first class family. Can be seen for two days at 311 West 27th st.

A WET NURSE WANTS A SITUATION.—CALL AT 214 East 31st st., up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give most satisfactory city reference. Can be seen for two days at 87 Delancey st., dry goods store.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a first class French and Spanish hairdresser and dressmaker; does up fine laces. Can be seen for two days at 311 West 27th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN the country as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Has three years' references from her last place. Call at 63 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th aves.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A situation as wet nurse; lost her own baby five weeks old. Good references. Call at 465 Greenwich st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS cook; understands French, English and German cooking, in a private boarding house or hotel. Good city reference. Can be seen at 37 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen at 145 East 31st st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, with good reference. Apply this day at 232 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN PROTESTANT girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing; would have no objections to go as chambermaids in a hotel together; references given. Call at 332 West 27th st., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Call at 479 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS good plain cook; she would be willing to help with the washing and ironing. Has the best of recommendations from her last place. Call at 91 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN, with one child, a situation; is a good plain cook and washer; wages no object, but a home; good reference. Call at 293 West 29th st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 137 Court st., near Wyckoff, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, LATELY arrived in this country, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Inquire at 37 Eldridge st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION to do light chamberwork, or take care of children. Apply at 52 West 39th st. Two years in her last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman, as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of city reference if required. Call at 211 West Houston st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO go to California with a family and take care of children; can give good reference. Call at 16 Noble st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Best of city references. Apply at or address 197 Monroe st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 8 Grand street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook or do housework; would prefer a steady place to high wages. Call at 112 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 73 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework; has lived four years in her last place. Call at 15 Wooster st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 134 West Twenty-seventh st., room 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART, TRUSTworthy girl, to do up stairs work and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family. Inquire at her present employer's, 123 East 13th st., for two days.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILY washing, by a young woman who wishes to earn her living at the same. Call on Mrs. Basard, 223 West 41st st., near 10th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman (with reference), to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 196 Orchard st., near Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at 91 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 80 West 25th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; country preferred. Call for two days at 122 East 4th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city references from her last place, where she lived five years. Call at 121 West 20th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl from the country, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended, and be seen between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at 52 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid; can do sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at 33 King st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast. Apply at 66 Suffolk st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, by a capable Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, 79 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; have good city reference. Call at 112 West 19th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at 22 Oak st., near Pearl, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress in a small family. Call for two days at 245 West 32d st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION in a small American family, as laundress or to take care of children. Address D. U., 74 Elm st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS COOK. Apply immediately at 79 West 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A TEAMSTER WHO UNDERSTANDS THE CARE and management of horses thoroughly (can drive four in hand) and is not afraid to work, seeks employment with respectable parties; unexceptionable reference will be given. Address A. B., box 128 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE, wants a situation as traveling or advertising agent. Is well acquainted with all parts of the United States and the Canadas. Address Wm. H. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, LATELY landed, wish employment; the man to take charge of horses, milk cows and make himself generally useful; the wife to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer. Address Employee, box 115 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged man, as watchman; the best of city reference given. Can be seen and addressed for one week if not engaged, at 19 Bowery, Engineer's office, New York.

A PRACTICAL GERMAN CHEMIST OFFERS HIMSELF for a situation as chemist in a laboratory; is a graduate of the German schools and has been for some years chemist in a laboratory in Bohemia and in Paris. Specialties aniline and mineral colors. Address O. D., box 3,658 Post office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED A SITUATION FOR A young, steady, sober and experienced man. Good testimonials. T. GOLDSTEIN, 43 East Broadway.

AN INDUSTRIOUS AMERICAN WISHES A SITUATION in which he can make himself useful; would serve as light porter or as private watchman; is used to horses. Address P. B. B., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED MAN, HAVING no family, wishes a situation as farmer or gardener; is competent to take charge of a country seat; a home being more desirable than wages. Call for two days at Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious young man; the best of references given. Address for two days T. B., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in business, as clerk or salesman, or in any other capacity where the services of a strictly temperate and attentive man are required; good city reference. Address A. B., box 201 Herald office, for three days.

HARDWARE CLERK, OF FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wants a situation; wholesale preferred. Address James C., Herald office.

TO LAWYERS—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN in a law office a year, would like a situation where his services would in part defray his expenses, and also have time for study. Address box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GOOD BUSINESS, by a young German who understands also very good French and a little English; has been employed some years as bookkeeper, correspondent and salesman in Germany; salary is of no object. Address K. L., box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; has good city reference. Address M. S., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM IRELAND, employment in a dry goods or grocery store. Salary not so much an object as to get suitable employment. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER, BY A sober, honest and industrious young man; can give good reference. Call at 131 4th av., from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, TO go to the country, as gardener and take charge of horses; can give good city reference. Call at 131 4th av., between 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN ON A RAILroad, by a young man who understands grading and the care of workmen; or a situation as time keeper in a factory; can furnish first class references. Address, stating terms, &c., for three weeks, J. G., care of J. G. Liddell, Tams river, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a wholesale house. Address Sandford, box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS body servant to a gentleman, or as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly and has good reference. Call at 327 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a married man, and for his wife as housemaid in same family; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address Graham, box 1,152 Post office.

THE TRADES.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS SOAPMAKER, BY A man who has been for the past ten years foreman in Mr. J. Oakley's soap factory, can make chemicals, laundry and family soap 25 per cent cheaper than any other manufacturer; can also make the best shaving and toilet soaps in the United States. Call on or address Soapmaker, No. 242 9th av., corner 26th st., N. Y.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, WELL VERSED IN THE DIFferent branches of the art, desires a situation. Address H. M., Herald office.

A GARDENER WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION TO take charge of a gentleman's estate; has good recommendations and is well acquainted with greenhouses work and gardening in all its branches; is married, without encumbrance, and English. Would have no objection to take charge of a good farm. Address P. T., Gardener, Springfield, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman is open for an engagement; best references given. Address Engineer, box 132 Herald office.

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CLICKER WANTED.—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO CUT out shoes. One who is smart and can handle the knife well may obtain a permanent job at good wages. Apply at 381 Canal st., up stairs.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER WANTED—AT Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply by mail to H. N. Mosely, Wilmington, Del.

MOULDING MAKER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN work on a variety moulding machine, in a large cabinet manufactory; good wages paid. Apply at 46 Mercer st.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING AND LETTERING.—A person (male or female) competent to do job work elegantly, such as filling diplomas, inscriptions in books, cards, &c., may have permanent employment at a fixed salary, upon application to George N. Comer, 135 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR is desirous of obtaining a situation. Address A. M., box 112 Herald office for two days.

TO PLUMBERS—WANTED, THREE OR FOUR GOOD, respectable Plumbers, on new work in Hamilton Park, New Brighton, S. I. Apply to the Superintendent, on the premises.

TO PRESSMEN.—A GOOD CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted for general job work. Address Pressman, Herald office, stating qualifications and salary desired.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED AN ASSISTANT FINisher, at Anderson & Archer's, No. 6 Reade st.

TO MALTSTERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT MALTster, one that fully understands the business. Call on or address S. H. Jossup, 300 West 24th st.

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WANTED—BAND MAKERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. Apply at 210 Eldridge st. Pay liberal.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAINER AND GILDER ON fancy woods. Apply at 62 West 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FURRIER; ONE WHO understands the business, and can bring unexceptionable references as to honesty, capacity, &c.; salary from $1,000 to $1,200 per year. Inquire in the hat store 259 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

200 BONNET FRAME MAKERS WANTED—AT J. Seckendorf's, 362 Canal st. None but the best hands need apply, to whom 75 cents per dozen will be paid.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DYER AND FINISHER, at B. Honeypenny's, 420 Canal st. Steady employment.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 IN A FEW HOURS SELLING our great, new and wonderful extra large size Prize Packages. $15 per day guaranteed. Every dollar invested more than doubled. A splendid solid gold or silver lever watch presented free to each Agent. Smart men wanted to establish agencies in every town and village. County rights free. Sale immense; demand increasing. Everybody buys them. Send for our great new circular for 1864, containing extra new premium inducements free. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, New York, original, largest and oldest Prize Package house in the world.

AT COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 229 BROADWAY—Purser's steward, hotel clerk, watchman, barkeeper, porter, dry goods salesman, assistant bookkeeper, furniture salesman, timekeeper, collector, grocery clerk, insurance agent, office clerks. Respectable men can always find employment by calling early. No connection with intelligence offices. OSCAR & CO.

A DENTIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE WILL TEACH gratis his profession to two young men of good address from 20 to 21, and give them good wages as soon as competent. Answer, with age, profession, &c., Dentist, Broadway Post office, 422½ Broadway.

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A YOUNG SURGEON WANTED—TO ASSIST IN AN exclusively office practice. Must be a man of good character and habits. Address box 758 Post office, N. Y.

AGENTS CAN MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY WITH large or small capital. Those with energy will call without delay at 609 Broadway, room 7. LOUIS PHILIP & CO.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A NEW article absolutely needed in every house. $5 a day guaranteed. No humbug. Address, from 7 to 9 in the morning, 39 Wooster st., third door.

AGENTS.—THE ELEGANT NEW STYLE McCLELLAN Presidential Breastpin, just out; also a neat style Lincoln and Fremont Badge. Country dealers supplied low. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, N. Y.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN CAN SECURE PERMANENT employment soliciting applications for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply at their New York office, 151 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN LOAN his employer $500 on the best of security; situation permanent; good wages; near the city. Apply to RICHARDSON & PLATT, 128 Broadway.

AN ASSISTANT BARTENDER WANTED—ONE WHO can open oysters preferred. Address H. A. W., Herald office.

A BOY OR MAN WANTED—TO MILK AND TAKE care of three cows and make himself generally useful. Apply at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway, between 7 and 9 A. M. or 12 and 1 P. M.

A SMART BOY, WITH THE BEST OF REFERENCES, wanted. REICHARDT & FRANK, 71 Nassau st.

AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, for the storeroom of a hotel; he must have a fair knowledge of business and a good moral character. Address B. D., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG BROKER'S OFFICE; one who resides with his parents; about 15 years of age. Salary first year $150. Address in writing of applicant, stating references and where residing, box 1,116 Post office.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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New York, Friday, September 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence from General Grant's army recounts no new military movement. Everything was quiet up to Wednesday night. Orders as to the action and communications of newspaper correspondents have been issued by the Lieutenant General, insisting upon the continuance of the practice of giving their names with their letters, and other minor matters. General Grant has promulgated a more important order assuring deserters from the enemy that they will not be forced to take military service which will render them liable to capture by the enemy; but upon taking the oath of allegiance will be allotted to the quartermaster's and other departments in which they will not be exposed to any danger. Copies of this document have been sent into the rebel lines, and it is hoped that it will have a good effect.

All our information from General Sheridan's command is confirmatory of the reports we have already published. Our details are very interesting, including the fights of Sunday and Monday.

We have additional details of General Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta. He had four days' constant fighting, in which he lost three hundred and fourteen men. At one time he was almost completely surrounded by the rebel cavalry and infantry under Jackson and Cleburne, but after a severe fight cut his way through.

Mr Stanton announced, in an official bulletin yesterday, the receipt of General Canby's reports of the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, with the capture of six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery and a large quantity of materials of war. He confirms the previous report that many of the guns were spiked and much ammunition destroyed by General Page before the surrender. The arrival of the steamers Yazoo and General McClellan from New Orleans, with dates of the 24th ult., puts us in possession of many more details concerning affairs at Mobile, which will be found in another column. They include Admiral Farragut's official despatch to Com. Palmer, at New Orleans, announcing the capture of Fort Morgan.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon it was stated in behalf of the committee having under consideration the affair of the sinking of the pirate Alabama by the Kearsarge that they were not yet ready to make their report. It was also stated that Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, will arrive in this city shortly. Judge Marvin was appointed to represent the Chamber at a meeting of the International Association for the Promotion of Science, to assemble in York, England, on the 20th inst. A communication was received from the United States Consul at Flushing, Holland, urging the necessity of the insurance companies presenting the crew of the Kearsarge with some testimonial. Governor Seymour's letter to the Secretary of War relative to excessive enrolments for the draft in this State, and the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons regarding the affair of the Chesapeake, were also laid before the Chamber.

Assistant Provost Marshal General Hays has issued orders to the subordinate marshals of this division instructing them as to the manner in which to proceed in giving notices to drafted men and hearing responses thereto after the draft shall have taken place. Arrangements are to be made to examine one hundred and twenty men a day at each office, and the examinations are to commence as soon as possible after the draft has taken place.

A local institution, called "The Gold Association," held its third regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at the premises corner of William and Beaver streets, when Mr. J. D. Hodgskin delivered a lengthy address on "The Financial Delusions of the War." He took the position that in considering the expenses of the present war the South cannot be otherwise regarded than as a part of the United States, and the expense of each side in the conflict equally concerns and affects the other. Every dollar lost by the South affected the welfare of the United States. It was a great delusion to look upon the matter in any other light. The speaker went very elaborately into arguments proving his position, and was attentively heard by a respectable auditory.

A largely attended meeting of artificers and workers in wood was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association. An excellent band of music was in attendance, which played several patriotic and national airs between the different speeches. The meeting was addressed by several members of the craft, as well as by men belonging to other trades, the speeches being brief and forcible and of a character to forward the great object of the association—the organizing of the different trades and the laboring element generally for the purpose of effecting a reform in the management of the municipal affairs of this city.

In the divorce case of Virginia Moneuse vs Eli Moneuse a motion was made for alimony and counsel fees yesterday before Judge Clerke, when the Court referred the matter to Mr. Charles Price for the purpose of taking testimony.

The rise of gold strengthened the merchandise markets yesterday, and holders generally demanded higher prices, which were in many instances paid. But dulness continued to be the ruling feature, and but little business outside of the produce markets was done. Imported merchandise was particularly quiet, and scarcely anything transpired. On 'Change flour advanced 10c. a 20c., owing to the continued light receipts and the rise of gold. Wheat 2c. a 3c. higher, with an increased demand. Corn was more active and 1c. and 2c. higher. Oats were firmer, and more active. Pork was firm and active. Beef more active, but without change in prices. Lard firmer. Whiskey was dull and drooping, while freights were firmer, but quiet.

The French in Mexico.—By the latest arrivals we are in receipt of important news from Mexico. The French are gradually, it is asserted, gaining ground. They have taken possession of Saltillo, and were, at last accounts, advancing with a large force upon Monterey, the provisional seat of government of President Juarez. The policy of the latter seems to be to avoid any general engagement with the invaders at present, and to attack their extended lines at their weakest points. The family of President Juarez has left Mexico and arrived in New Orleans, a fact which the agents of the new Mexican empire will not fail to impute to a fear of defeat on the part of the republicans. We await with interest additional details from Mexico.

Lincoln's Resignation.—A few days ago our Chicago correspondent stated that Mr. Lincoln had agreed to resign upon certain conditions, and that certain radicals had assembled at Joliet to consult about it. These statements were denied by some papers and ridiculed by others; but our correspondent now completely confutes his critics by giving the authority for his statements. We refer the reader to our correspondent's telegram in another column, and call upon Senators Ramsay and Sprague for an explanation. In connection with the facts stated by our correspondent we have received a report, from another perfectly authentic source, informing us that one of the members of the Cabinet had said positively that Mr. Lincoln agreed to resign if General John A. Dix were nominated at Chicago. Whatever may be the upshot of this business we are willing to vouch for the truth of these reports.

General McClellan's Nomination and the Coming State Elections.

The nomination of General McClellan, when made known Wednesday afternoon, produced intense excitement among all classes of our citizens. The republicans looked somewhat serious about it, while the democrats, with the exception of a few ultra-bilious copperheads, appeared to be in ecstacies. That the nomination is a strong one—the strongest, perhaps, that could have been made by the democracy—all will admit; but those enthusiastic McClellanites who think that their chief will have nothing to do but "walk over the course" are pretty sure to find themselves most grievously mistaken. The race they have entered upon will be one of the toughest contests in our political history. Mr. Lincoln is already in the saddle, and has the whip of patronage and the spur of power to aid him in eliciting all the speed possible out of his republican charger; while the McClellan nag has been only recently bitted, and is not yet, by any means, quite "bridle wise." It is apt to start at every new copperhead fancy, and has been so heavily drugged of late with "peace" nostrums that any very violent or sudden blast on the war bugle might cause it to shy and come near throwing its very distinguished rider.

One great difficulty in McClellan's way is the inexperience of certain persons who have been put, or who have put themselves, forward in this city as the managers of his cause. They write like sophomores and act like eager children. They are not practical men, but mere composers of ornate periods. Of the political history of our country they appear profoundly ignorant; and when pushed to the wall for the reasons on which they base their belief that a change of public opinion has taken place so great as to throw overboard Mr. Lincoln and elevate General McClellan in his stead, they can only mumble some vague generalities touching an alleged "dislike and mistrust of Mr. Lincoln's rule" on the part of the people, and the undoubted popularity of their favored candidate.

Now, all this kind of talk as to Mr. Lincoln's alleged "unpopularity" and the "public approval" with which Gen. McClellan is regarded must amount, for the present at least, to just about the value of a peck measure of moonshine. That such items may finally have a great effect in determining the result of the contest is not to be doubted; but, up to the date of this present writing, and until we shall have seen the issue of the various State elections taking place between now and next October, they must figure as two "unknown quantities" in our political algebra. No one can even guess how many republican votes Mr. Lincoln's "unpopularity" will take away from him, or General McClellan's "public approval" win over to the democratic side. "The cohesive power of the public plunder" is a vast and certain element to which too many politicians of the McClellan coterie fail to accord due weight. It is quite possible that thousands who are in the sulks to-day with Mr. Lincoln may remain in the sulks and yet vote for him at the decisive moment. The ties of party are bonds of adamant, requiring great original force of character to overcome; and there are as yet no reliable indications that even in this momentous crisis of our history party lines have lost one strand or fibre of their unhappy and demoralizing power. Each of our two great factions may have family squabbles among themselves; but when in presence of the enemy their discipline is at once revived by the consciousness of a common peril, and they close up their ranks, with elbow touching elbow, and all keeping time to the music of their party bugles.

We are now on the eve of two State elections which will throw much light on this vexed question of "the succession." Vermont will vote for State officers four days from now, and Maine on the 12th instant. If the republicans increase, or even hold the majorities by which they carried those States in the two preceding years, the prospects of the democratic Presidential nominee will be seriously, though not perhaps hopelessly, clouded; while if the democrats can carry, or even go close to carrying, one or both of these republican State strongholds, the shoddyites and horse contractors may at once begin paying their homage to General McClellan as "next President of the Union." It was the vote of the State of Maine, cast on the 12th of September, which gave the first assurance of success to the previously desperate fortunes of the Jackson party in the great contest of 1828. That vote startled the country by a development of General Jackson's personal strength in a quarter the least expected; and its effect was hailed by the orators and presses in his interest as "the Star in the East"—a bright promise of the success which was so soon to be ratified by the acclaim of our whole people. Let the adherents of General McClellan, therefore, not crow too loudly until after the results of the Vermont and Maine elections shall have been made known. The "Green Mountain boys" are sturdy "war democrats," as they have proved in the great old Army of the Potomac, and everywhere that they have been in contact with the enemy; and the State of Maine may again become "the Star in the East" of General McClellan, as formerly it was to the political fortunes of McClellan's most illustrious prototype, General Andrew Jackson. Wise men will not bet their money too freely until after Maine and Vermont shall have told the story of their choice. The friends of "Little Mac" should be at work there, and not blowing their horns over a victory which yet remains to be won.

The Late Coal Sales.—We are pleased to notice that our advocacy of the cause of consumers against the rapacity of monopolists in fuel is meeting not only with approval, but substantial and beneficial results. At the public sale on Wednesday prices were all lower, say from seventy cents to one dollar and twelve cents per ton. But this is not sufficient. An analysis of the sales that day shows the following product:—Of the five thousand tons of lump sold two thousand seven hundred and fifty tons were bought by the large jobbers—dealers who have large contracts for coal to be delivered to them through the season, and to whom it is of vital consequence to keep up prices; of the five thousand tons steamer coal sold they took three thousand one hundred and fifty tons; of the five thousand tons grate they took three thousand eight hundred tons; of the four thousand tons egg they took three thousand seven hundred tons; of the three thousand tons stove they took two thousand six hundred and fifty tons, and of the two thousand tons chestnut they took eight hundred tons. In brief, seventy-five per cent of the sales were made to the monopolists. Now mark the effect of these sales. The purchasers are those who speculate, and who can afford to take the risk of low prices on the small quantities purchased to enable them to sustain prices on the large quantities contracted for early in the season. If the coal sold at these sales was only disposed of to consumers, or to dealers who supply consumers, it is evident that present prices could not be sustained, particularly in view of the increased production, which is beginning to tell on prices in spite of all efforts to keep them up. But we hail the reduction in the prices at Wednesday's sale as a significant sign of progress in the right direction.

The Presidential Election—Advice to Both Parties.

The issues of the approaching Presidential election are too important to be treated in any factious spirit. We had hoped and urged that both parties should unite upon one candidate, like General Grant, and thus secure the election of a pure and honest patriot, unbiased by any political prejudices and devoted solely to the salvation of the Union. In this we have been disappointed. It seems that the war has not yet taught us to put aside our politics and to sacrifice our partisan feelings for the good of the country. The coming election will be a close party struggle; but it can at least be conducted in a patriotic manner, and can be divested of much of the vulgarity that has hitherto distinguished our political campaigns.

The democratic and republican journals and orators have begun the work in a wrong spirit. Still, as the canvass is just opened, it is not too late for them to repent and reform. Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan stand upon different platforms and represent different parties; but this is no reason why they should not be treated as gentlemen by their political opponents. Let it be understood at the very outset that Mr. Lincoln is not "a scoundrel," and that General McClellan is not "a traitor," and we shall get through the canvass much more creditably and comfortably. But if these phrases are to be the keynotes of the discussion how long will it be before democrats and republicans will shoot and stab each other in our streets? Already the *Tribune* has started the electioneering lie that General McClellan offered his sword to the rebels before he joined the Union army, and the *World* has retorted by threatening to expose "the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House." Now, what does this disgraceful style of controversy effect? How many votes does it win? It makes partisan journalism despicable and excites partisan passions, that is about all it amounts to. We insist that it shall be stopped, and we propose to take measures to stop it.

Another bad feature of this canvass is the secret society business. The democrats are said to have several secret political societies, and the republicans certainly have the Loyal Leagues, which are secret associations, having their headquarters in private arsenals. All such societies are un-American. They are unpatriotic. They lead to disorder and to bloodshed. If the republicans have any of the virtues to which they lay claim they will disband these leagues at once. If the democrats are as patriotic as they profess to be they will have nothing more to do with secret associations. There is no issue involved in the coming election which may not be discussed openly. No oaths or grips or passwords are required. We do not believe half of the stories started about the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Sons of Liberty, and the like; but where there is so much smoke there must be a little fire, and that fire ought to be extinguished. Fair, free and frank discussion is the only thing needed to settle this election satisfactorily. We advise the stump speakers, lecturers, orators and editors on both sides to conceal nothing, except their ignorance, and to say nothing vehemently, except their prayers. If they want to go armed let it be with a copy of the constitution and a good dictionary instead of a revolver and a sword cane. Should we carry this election quietly, and should the beaten party submit peacefully, we shall have proven ourselves a great people. But if the election is to be accompanied by bloodshed and followed by a Northern revolution, there is an end of the country. Let all democrats and republicans think of this and act accordingly.

Our City Congressional Delegation—Tammany's Golden Opportunity.

Tammany Hall is in the right track at last, and only needs a continuance in her present good course to be again recognized as the worthy local organ of our national democracy. In recommending General McClellan to the Chicago Convention before his nomination by that body the Old Wigwam did a bold and generous act, which has met with a success most generous and flattering. The Tammany ratification meeting on Wednesday was the first "great gun" heard in the McClellan campaign, and its echoes will sweep over the Union, reviving and reawakening all the ancient prestige of the warriors and sages of our democratic tribe. The Young Coons, under Luke Cozans, and the Old Coons, under the Brothers Ben and Fernando Wood, may at once begin dismounting from their several elevations on the decaying tree of corner grocery city politics. John McKeon may hang up his harp on a weeping willow, and the respectable old gentlemen of the "Citizens' Association" betake themselves to bed in such "night caps," either linen or liquid, as may to them appear most somniferous. Tammany Hall has "the inside track" as the first McClellan organization of the Empire City; and, whatever may be the result of our Presidential contest elsewhere, there is no shadow of question that the full McClellan ticket will receive from thirty to forty thousand majority between the Battery and High Bridge.

It now only remains for the Tammany Indians to persevere in their praiseworthy undertaking. Let them shun, as they would pestilence, any affiliation with the Young Coons of Luke Cozans, or the Old Coons of the Brothers Ben and Fernando, and let McKeon's men be to them as an idle threat. Let them give us good local nominations for Sheriff, County Clerk, and so forth, of men fresh from the people and strong in their respect; and, above all other things, let them select as our next Congressional representatives men of ability, experience and character, who will be competent to grapple with, expose and defeat the new dominating tyranny of the six New England States in our national councils. Let our next batch of Congressmen be men for whose many imperfections, social, moral and political, our citizens shall not be called upon to blush. In a word, let the intelligence and the interests of this metropolis of the Union be hereafter faithfully and worthily represented before the country by gentlemen possessing the requisite status and abilities for such a task. If the "Old Wigwam" will give its aid to bring about these most desirable consummations the name of St. Tammany will again take its place in the rubric of the democratic church. Should it neglect this golden opportunity we shall only have to fold its hands, close its eyes and beseech for it the oblivion of interment.

Rebel Deserters.—We give elsewhere an extract from general orders in relation to rebel deserters that is of some importance. It promises to such persons subsistence and transportation to their homes, if their homes are within our lines; otherwise transportation to any point in the Northern States, or employment in the Quartermaster's Department; and it declares distinctly that service in the line of battle will not be required of any persons who thus give themselves up. The order recognizes that the men in the rebel armies have been kidnapped and forced into their present position, and tenders the assistance of the United States to free them from the tyranny that keeps them there. Already the rebel losses by desertion are very large, but if this order becomes known to the rebel soldiers they will be much larger.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Their Murders and Depredations on the Plains—Over Two Thousand Persons Murdered, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed, and Immense Numbers of Animals Captured, &c., &c.

St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1864.

Late advices from Fort Reilley say the Indian outrages have increased the past ten days. On the 10th a train from Santa Fe to Leavenworth was attacked at Coumerise Springs, ten men killed and all the stock captured. The train was abandoned.

On the 21st two hundred Indians attacked several trains, including one belonging to the government, sixty miles west of Fort Larned. One man was killed and nearly all the stock captured.

Large bands of Indians are congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages are of daily occurrence. A party coming within sight of the fort was pursued by Major Wynkoop, and three or four of them killed.

Several unprotected settlements between Fort Lyon and the base of the mountains are now receiving the attention of the Indians.

Lieutenant Booth, of the Eleventh Kansas, sent to the relief of the citizens of Republic and Clay counties, reports finding no Indians after a scout of one hundred and sixty miles. He is now encamped at Clay Centre, on the Republican Fork.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas rivers, about four hundred miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcements is absolutely needed.

Over two thousand persons have been murdered on the Platte route, and one hundred on the Arkansas, the head waters of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, and three hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed or captured, besides three thousand horses, five hundred mules and two thousand oxen.

Idaho and Montana are said to swarm with disaffected and disloyal men. It is estimated that twenty thousand men of this class have gone there in the past year and a half.

The Mexicans are very uneasy along the entire mountain range. Rebel and Mormon agents are said to have been at work among them.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Guerillas in Arkansas—Capture of Union Soldiers by Shelby—Preparations for Another Rebel Raid into Kentucky, &c., &c.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 1, 1864.

An account from the White river says:—

The country all along is alive with guerillas, who fire into all the passing boats.

On the 23d part of Joe Shelby's rebel gang attacked the forces guarding the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured nearly all of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, occupying three stations. Colonel Mitchell is reported killed.

Shelby's force is threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles.

The rebel General Buford is preparing for another rebel raid into West Kentucky. His advance guard has entered McCracken county.

General Rosecrans has issued orders for the repair of Charleston and Fulton Railroad in Missouri.

Musical.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

On the 12th of this month a season of German Opera will commence at our Academy of Music. Gounod's Faust will inaugurate this undertaking, which promises to be brilliant, to judge from the liberality of the preparations made by Mr. Leonard Grover, who now has the management of the German Opera troupe. This gentleman has engaged to give performances throughout the Eastern and Western cities, on a scale as yet unattempted by any troupe of German artists. He has secured a most efficient orchestra and chorus, and has engaged the most popular of the German operatic performers in this country. Among them we notice the names of Mme. Frederici, who made so successful an appearance here last season, and the popular artist Hermanns. A number of operas, never given as yet in this country, are in rehearsal by the Grover troupe, Gounod's Mireille being the most important novelty.

The season here will commence, as we have stated, on the 12th, and be continued until the 28th. We shall give further particulars as soon as the manager issues his programme.

ITALIAN OPERA IN THE WEST.

On the 5th of this month the inauguration of Comstock's new Opera House will take place at Columbus, Ohio, by a combination of favorite artists, including Mme. Virginia Whiting-Lorini, Mme. Natali, Signora Stefani, Amodio and others.

Important to California Shippers.

CONVOYS FOR THE CALIFORNIA MAIL STEAMERS.

An arrangement has been perfected whereby the California mail steamers will be convoyed by a gunboat from their departure from this port to their arrival at Aspinwall, and thence back to this port. This gives a great security to specie shipments as well as to passengers and freight, and will open a channel for specie from California which now goes to England from Aspinwall in British steamers. Mr. D. B. Allen, the agent of the route, has been untiring in his efforts to bring about this arrangement for the benefit of our merchants as well as the travelling community.

Military Affairs.

RETURN OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Sixty-fifth regiment New York State Volunteers (First United States Chasseurs), returned to this city last evening about eight o'clock. This regiment was organized in 1861, under the title of the First United States Chasseurs, by the Hon. John Cochrane, who left with it as colonel on the 27th of August, 1861. He was promoted brigadier general, and Colonel Shaler (now brigadier general) assumed the colonelcy. It left New York with full ranks—one thousand and forty strong—and after having received three hundred and fifty recruits. It now returns to the city with ninety-two enlisted men and ten officers, under the command of Captain D. J. Miln, leaving one hundred and fifty re-enlisted veterans in the field. It has participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. The following officers return with the regiment:—Captain D. J. Miln, Captain G. A. Bernard, Captain Samuel Truesdell, Captain B. B. Miller, Captain Iran Gaulf.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN M'CORMICK.

Company H, Seventy-first regiment, New York State National Guard, will parade to-day as funeral escort to the remains of Captain McCormick, Seventy-seventh regiment, who died in service at Elmira. Company to assemble by order at the armory at one o'clock P. M.

A New Steamer for New Orleans.—The New York Mail Steamship Company has added to its line the new steamer Suwo Nada, and she will sail for New Orleans on the 10th inst., running in connection with the steamship Morning Star, Evening Star and Guiding Star—forming a weekly line. The Suwo Nada was intended for the China trade. She is two thousand tons burden, Custom House measurement; has remarkably commodious and elegant passenger accommodations, and upon her recent trial trip made the extraordinary speed of seventeen and one half miles an hour.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1864.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August shows the amount outstanding to be $1,878,565,234, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, $77,447,122, or an increase of the public debt since the 2d of August of $53,073,000, and of interest $1,029,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is now $889,899,498; the debt bearing interest in lawful money, $469,197,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, $357,470; the debt bearing no interest, $510,111,267. The unpaid requisitions are $78,705,000, and the amount in the Treasury $17,159,518. It further appears that since the 24 of August the six per cent bonds under the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, exchanged for seven-thirties, have increased to the extent of $15,000,000; that the seven-thirty three years notes under the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced about the same amount, and the six per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of March 1, 1862, increased nearly $28,000,000.

COMMISSIONS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular specifying the commissions which will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained on and after this date for three years seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, known as the "ten-forty bonds," as follows:—On any aggregate of deposits, exclusive of accrued interest for either of said securities of not less than twenty five thousand dollars and not amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-quarter of one per cent. On any aggregate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and upwards and less than one million dollars, three eighths of one per cent. On one million dollars and upwards, one-half of one per cent. Any person is authorized to act as agent for obtaining subscriptions; but no notes or bonds will be issued except upon certificates in the form heretofore prescribed of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries or the proper officers of a national deposit bank that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account. Commissions may be allowed at their discretion by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions to subscribers not exceeding one-half of their own commissions.

THE BONDS OF 1881.

It is understood that the bonds for the balance of the six per cent loan of 1881, now offered to public competition, are all printed and ready for delivery. Persons intending to bid will therefore do well to address their proposals to the Treasury Department, without the intervention of third parties.

THE REPORTED FOREIGN THOUSAND MILLION LOAN.

Notwithstanding the assertion of a New York paper of to-day, that the statement in regard to the proposition for a foreign loan is manufactured out of whole cloth for stock jobbing purposes, one of the ablest men in the Treasury Department is now engaged in investigating the proposition and reducing its terms to proper shape for action upon it. The proposition is unquestionably *bona fide*. It was made through the State Department here and by it referred to the Treasury Department. It will not come officially before the Secretary for ultimate action until the calculations alluded to have been made. Its acceptance, however, is not only possible, but very probable.

THE SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS BONDS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day amount to $1,050, and to the ten-forty loan $596,500.

THE RICHMOND AND NIAGARA PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *National Republican* of to-day says:—

We are authorized and requested to announce that, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jaquess on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, have ever been, nor are now authorized, to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiation for peace beyond what he had plainly and carefully written over his own signature, that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaquess on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially or privately. If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jaquess, while they were in Richmond is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue. Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jaquess a pass through our military lines. He did not request General Grant to open a correspondence with General Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. General Grant did that on his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that General Grant would pass them through his military lines, nothing more.

PICAYUNE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT—CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

The One Hundredth and Forty-eighth Ohio regiment, Colonel Moore, while *en route* for home, their term of service having expired, called upon the President yesterday afternoon at the White House. The President addressed them substantially as follows:—

Soldiers—I thank you in behalf of the country for the services you have rendered. You are going home after completing your term of service in the cause of equal rights to all. This is what you fight for—to transmit to your children the equal rights which you enjoy, and which the enemies of the government are trying to destroy. I never am called upon to address a body of soldiers but that I am desirous of saying a word in reference to the contest now going on. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by any of the plausible arguments of those who assail the government. We cannot expect equal ability in all the officers of the government. The war is for the perpetuation of the principle of equal rights to all. In this government the sober and industrious have an equal chance. I occupy the White House now; but there is an equal chance that your son may be as fortunate as my father's son. Again I warn you not to be misled by the small arguments of those who seek to destroy rather than to uphold the government.

After three cheers for the President, the crowd which had collected dispersed, and the regiment resumed its march.

THE NEW SURGEON GENERAL.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes to-day received his appointment as surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, to date August 22.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SHERMAN.

It is expected that telegraphic communication with General Sherman will be immediately restored. No apprehensions are entertained as to the safety of his army and the continued success of his movements.

FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

Seven millions of dollars were furnished to-day by the Treasurer, two millions of which are for the pay of Grant's army, three millions for Sherman's forces, one million for the troops in Washington, and the remainder for similar disbursement elsewhere. Two millions were recently sent to New Orleans.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.

Thursday, September 1, purse and stake $170, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Isaac Woodruff entered b. g. General	1	2	0	1	1
Tom Cragan entered ch. g. Shot	2	1	3	2	2
Dan. Pfifer entered g. m. Crinoline	5	5	5	4	3
Dan. Mace entered ch. g. Hickory	4	3	0	3	4
Robt. Walker entered b. g. Bay Colt	3	4	4	5	6
H. Woodruff entered br. m. Mollie Pitcher	dr.				

Time.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:19	2:38
Second heat	40	1:20	2:37
Third heat	39	1:19	2:37
Fourth heat	40	1:20	2:38¼
Fifth heat	41	1:21	2:42

Extensive Fire in Lexington, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1864.

The hemp factory of C. L. McCrow, at Lexington, Mo., was burned this forenoon. Loss $70,000; insured for $35,000. Three hemp warehouses and two dwellings adjoining were also destroyed. Most of their contents were lost. Loss $100,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 1, 1864.

A shocking accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad yesterday morning. An engine and tender left this city to bring up an extra train. When three miles beyond Union the boiler exploded, tearing the engine to pieces and demolishing the track for twenty rods. McConnell, the engineer; Kearney, the fireman; Margo, brakeman, and a stranger named Parker, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., were killed. The last two had their clothes entirely blown from their bodies.

The Captured Steamer Lilian.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1864.

The captured steamer Lilian has arrived at the Navy Yard. She is a new iron vessel, was built in April last, lies very low in the water, and is very swift. A small portion of her cargo was thrown overboard during the chase, but was afterwards picked up by the vessels which captured her.

Milk Producers' Meeting.—The semi-annual meeting of the Union Milk Producers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Westchester House, corner of Broome street and the Bowery. The President, Mr. Walter Fitchett, being absent, Dr. Gill, of Poughkeepsie, was called to the chair. A motion was made by Mr. Cockington that, inasmuch as the price of everything used on a farm had risen to thrice its former value, the price of milk be fixed during the month of October next at six cents per quart, and from November to May inclusive, eight cents per quart. This resolution was carried after some little debate.

THE PRESIDENCY.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT CHICAGO.

A Great Crowd and Immense Enthusiasm.

The Candidates to be Notified of Their Nomination in This City on the 8th of September.

The Story About Mr. Lincoln's Declination as a Candidate for the Presidency.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR POMEROY.

Gathering of Radicals at St. Louis, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Chicago Despatches.

Chicago, Sept. 1—12:30 P. M.

The mass meeting last night, which appeared to let loose a perfect flood of people, was kept up long after midnight. The enthusiasm continued unabated to the last.

I have witnessed numerous ratification meetings at the close of the labors of national or Presidential conventions; but I never saw one that would compare in enthusiasm with this. The gathering at Baltimore to ratify the nomination of Lincoln, at the close of the proceedings of that Convention, was a mere handful compared to this. When I state that there were at the demonstration last night one hundred persons to every one person at Baltimore, or at least twice as many thousands as there were hundreds at the Lincoln meeting in Baltimore, I am speaking within bounds, and, if anything, below the real extent of this gathering.

The Lincoln ratification meeting here in 1860, at the conclusion of the labors of the Convention, was a mere town meeting compared to this.

It was a noticeable feature that the lager beer saloons and German gardens were filled with Germans, all uniting in the enthusiasm of the hour. The Teuton everywhere joined in the chorus for McClellan over his lager and pretzels.

The committee to notify the candidates of their nomination meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, on next Thursday, the 8th of September, at ten o'clock A. M. The National Central Committee have organized and appointed their sub-committees, and will also meet in New York next week to enter upon their duties.

The gathering of radical leaders at Joliet, in this State, referred to a few days since, have adjourned to St. Louis. They telegraphed to Mr. Legget, of Kansas, on Tuesday night, that they had decided to go to St. Louis, where several other prominent men of the party would meet them, and then decide upon the course of action. Mr. Leggett, in pursuance of this notice, immediately left for St. Louis to consult with them.

There appears to be some doubt expressed by the republicans of the truth of my former statement that Mr. Lincoln had agreed to decline. My statement was based upon the unequivocal assertion of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, coming to me in no uncertain way, but direct. If I was wrong, then there is no reliance to be placed in the word of either Pomeroy or Sprague.

Their sudden departure for Joliet, and the fact that Blow, of Missouri, and several others of that stamp following them the next day, all appeared to corroborate the affair. Their adjournment to St. Louis and telegraphing to several prominent men to meet them there, also shows that there is something of more than usual importance in the wind.

From a careful examination into all the data that is to be had I have become satisfied that Lincoln did agree to decline; but he based that agreement upon a condition in reference to his successor. Here is just the point that troubles this band of Chase radicals who have been in session at Joliet. They are unable to agree upon a man who answers to the condition asked by Old Abe, and are now going to St. Louis, where others are notified to join them, and try it again. They have been hobnobbing with Fremont, and the recent letter of his was written under influence and promises to him. But developments during the last week look as though they were simply playing with Fremont, and intended to throw him as soon as they can complete their plans. Whether Old Abe will retire or not depends upon the action and developments of the Chase men, which will be known in a few days.

Closing Business of the Chicago Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE CANDIDATES.

The following is the committee appointed to notify the candidates of the Chicago Convention of their nomination:—

Governor Horatio Seymour, Chairman; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; J. M. Douglass, of Illinois; John Merritt, of Delaware; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John E. Smith, of Maine; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCarty, of Michigan; George H. Cannon, of Maryland; John Bigler, of California; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; W. T. Hood, of Missouri; C. H. Berry, of Minnesota; Governor Wickliffe and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; C. Negus, of Iowa; J. D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; John A. Green, Jr., of New York; George W. Morgan, of Ohio; George W. Harrington, of New Hampshire; Governor Shannon, of Kansas, and W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following persons compose the National Democratic Committee for the next four years:—

Maine, J. A. Lyman, of Portland; New Hampshire, Josiah Minot, of Concord; Vermont, H. B. Smith, of Milton; Massachusetts, F. O. Prince, of Boston; Connecticut, Wm. M. Converse, of Norwich; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford, of Providence; New York, August Belmont, of New York city; New Jersey, N. O. Stone, of ———; Pennsylvania, W. A. Galbraith, of Erie; Delaware, John A. Nicholson, of ———; Maryland, Odin Bowie, of Covington; Kentucky, James Guthrie, of Louisville, and L. Trimble, of Paducah; Ohio, Rufus P. Ranny, of Cleveland; Indiana, W. E. Niblack, of ———; Illinois, Wilbur T. Story, of Chicago; Michigan, W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron; Missouri, Lewis W. Bogg, of St. Louis; Minnesota, John H. McKinney, of Chatfield; Wisconsin, George H. Paul, of Milwaukee; Iowa, D. O. Finch, of Des Moines; Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth; California, Thomas Hughes, of San Francisco; Oregon, Wm. McMillan, of ———.

The committee organized by the election of August Belmont, Chairman, and F. O. Prince, Secretary. The following were appointed as the Executive Committee:—

Belmont, of New York; Prince, of Massachusetts; Galbraith, of Pennsylvania; Ranny, of Ohio; Story, of Illinois; Paul, of Wisconsin, and Bogg, of Missouri.

McClellan Rejoicings.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

The democrats of Kingston are having a large meeting here to-night. Addresses have been made by Hon. D. M. Dewitt and others. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the nomination, and buildings illuminated.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1864.

National salutes were fired by the democrats near Fort Washington last evening, and on Capitol Hill this morning, in honor of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton.

Belfast, Me., Sept. 1, 1864.

The friends of McClellan have thrown out a flag and fired one hundred guns in honor of his nomination.

Dover, N. H., Sept. 1, 1864.

The democracy of this city fired one hundred guns to-night in honor of McClellan. His friends are quite jubilant.

Whereabouts of Gen. McClellan.

There was a rumor current in the city yesterday that General McClellan would arrive in town in the course of the day, and that his friends proposed to serenade him at his private residence in Fourth avenue. On the strength of this rumor Mr. Douglas Taylor, of Old Tammany, and other leading democrats, made the most complete arrangements for a successful serenade; but, notwithstanding the most active inquiry, the report of the General's arrival could be traced to no reliable source. On the contrary, many gentlemen of good information asserted that there was no reason to suppose that the General would come to the city at present, at least not until he had formally accepted the Chicago nomination by letter. Come when he may, however, he may be sure of a cordial reception. For the present he is staying quietly with his family at Orange, New Jersey.

Personal Intelligence.

General Livermore, of Boston; Lewis B. Joy, of Buffalo; W. McMichael, of Philadelphia; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; Jacob Underhill, of San Francisco; Daniel Bliss, of New York; Hon. P. L. Fox, of St. Louis; Henry Pleasant, of Philadelphia; Colonel F. Z. Armenteros, of Havana; Dr. F. S. Verdi, of Washington; Colonel H. B. McComb, of Delaware; E. McPherson, of St. Louis, and Captain J. P. Tweed, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHERIDAN.

The Engagements of the Sixth Corps and the Cavalry.

EARLY'S MOVEMENT UP THE VALLEY, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatches.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, August 30, 1864.

THE OPERATIONS OF AVERILL AND THE SIXTH CORPS ON THE 29TH.

The operations of yesterday were of a character tending more toward reconnoissance than to a general offensive movement.

Last night General Averill sent out a small force to attack the enemy's advanced position on the Gerrardstown road. Accompanying the movement was Lieutenant Harrison, of General Averill's staff, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, but subsequently escaped.

Of General Custar's movement across the Opequan yesterday, together with the attack by the Sixth corps, you no doubt will learn from the HERALD's correspondents with the aforesaid commands.

GENERAL KELLEY'S IRON-CLAD—REFUGEES.

This morning the sound of the steam whistle was once more heard in Martinsburg, General Kelley having sent down an "iron clad" to reopen communication from the westward part of the railroad line to and with General Averill's command.

Regular stage coach communication is again open between Martinsburg and Williamsport and Hagerstown. The stages are well filled with returning refugees.

THE ENEMY.

On the Winchester pike the enemy held a position about five miles from Martinsburg this afternoon. So far, there has been no general engagement in this direction to-day; yet we have been attacking the enemy's outposts on several roads, for the purpose of feeling, not handling, his positions.

General Torbert's Medical Director was shot yesterday by guerillas.

HEADQUARTERS, AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 1—P. M.

THE REBEL FORCE THAT ATTACKED AVERILL.

It was Rhodes' corps of rebel infantry, together with Vaughan's cavalry, that attacked General Averill's division at Martinsburg yesterday afternoon. They apparently hoped to surprise Averill, but signally failed in accomplishing their object.

THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY.

Early was at Winchester last night, and the hasty retreat of Rhodes' corps, this morning, indicates that the rebels have important reasons for moving up the valley. The rebels lost both time and men by this last operation, the value of which they will be enabled to estimate in a day or two.

GENERAL AVERILL ATTACKS THE REBELS.

This morning General Averill again attacked the enemy with a portion of his cavalry, driving the rebels out of Martinsburg, occupying the town, and continuing the pursuit to a point four miles toward Winchester.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, August 31, 1864.

THE DEATH OF DR. RULISON,

Medical Director of the cavalry corps, has cast a deep gloom over the First cavalry division. Dr. Rulison came out as the surgeon of the Ninth New York, and has served with ability and fidelity in all the positions from regimental surgeon to medical director of the corps. He has been attached to General Torbert's staff during the whole of the present campaign, and has been in the habit of accompanying the General to the extreme front in action in order to superintend personally the preparations for taking care of the wounded. He had a horse shot under him a few days ago at Kearneysville. Dr. Wilson, of the regular brigade, succeeds Dr. Rulison as medical director.

RECENT CASUALTIES.

Our wounded in the battle of day before yesterday number seventy-two—all of the First cavalry division. The total losses are about one hundred.

The losses in Crook's command in the last reconnoissance, near Hallown, were about one hundred and forty. Duval's brigade of Thoburn's division losing eighty and Wells' brigade sixty.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Kingsbury, Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry corps, is announced as assistant adjutant general of the Middle Military division; Major Kellogg as chief commissary; Dr. Gieslin as medical director; Dr. Dubois as assistant director, and Lieutenant Ed. L. Halsted as chief signal officer, all upon the staff of General Sheridan.

CAVALRY INSPECTORS.

Captain C. E. Norris, Second regular cavalry, has been appointed inspector general of cavalry upon the staff of General Torbert.

Captain G. A. Gordon, of the same regiment, is inspector General of cavalry in the Military District of Harper's Ferry.

COLONEL E. V. SUMNER.

Captain E. V. Sumner, eldest son of the late General Sumner, of the First cavalry, has been appointed by Governor Seymour colonel of the First New York Mounted rifles. The War Department has given him permission to accept it, and the Captain has already left for the purpose of joining his regiment, which is in General Kautz' command, in the Army of the Potomac. He is a gallant officer, and will be popular with that fine regiment to which he has been ordered.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

In the cavalry fight of Sunday, the Sixth Pennsylvania, under command of Major Starr, participated in the sabre charge spoken of in my last. On Sunday and Monday the First cavalry lost eight sergeants and three privates wounded. Lieutenants Harris, Barnard, Ferry and Hoyt all behaved in the most brave and skilful manner. The fight commenced at Leetown and progressed up the Shepherdstown and Winchester pike the first day to and beyond Smithfield.

MONDAY'S MOVEMENTS.

On Monday two divisions of Early's infantry came after them with ten or twelve pieces of artillery and forced them slowly back till four o'clock P. M., when General Ricketts came up with one division of the Sixth corps, and Early's men retreated in turn two or three miles with very little show of resistance. Colonel Lowell's brigade pursued them to Summit Point, which place they held until noon on Tuesday, when they were withdrawn.

THE REBEL FORCES.

Early is near Bunker Hill with his whole force, apparently desirous of drawing Sheridan up to attack him. General Torbert visited Berryville yesterday, but found no enemy there.

OUR CAVALRY LEADERS.

Generals Sheridan, Torbert and Merritt are all reckless of personal danger—some think too much so. They are scarcely ever to be found in the rear of the line of battle during an action.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY EXPEDITION TO ASHBY'S AND SNICKER'S GAPS.

The Eighth Illinois cavalry, under Major Waite, have just returned from a scouting expedition to Upperville, Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap. They had orders from General Sheridan, through General Augur, to arrest all the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty, and bring them to Washington. Accordingly Captain Berry and Lieutenant Trask arrived to-night with thirty-two of the citizens of that country, including a few of Mosby's men, all of whom were consigned to the Old Capitol prison. Among them were Reverends C. A. Kinsolving, of Middleburg, and George W. Harris, of Upperville, and General Asa Rogers, of Middleburg, an old militia major general. These are all gentlemen of the old school, very civil in their conduct and captivating in their manners, but staunch supporters of the rebellion and adherents of Mosby, whom they look upon as a sort of savior of their country.

CAPTURES OF COTTON AND WOOL.

The party visited Howlan's Mills, and destroyed some seven or eight thousand pounds of wool, which they had no transportation to bring away, and captured about one thousand pounds of cotton yarn, which they brought away. The yarn had been taken up there for exchanging with citizens for supplies. The wool was to have been taken from its owner, who was a Union man, and carried South; but Mosby was off chasing the Sixteenth New York cavalry when the Eighth Illinois came up and took it.

Major Waite's command also gobbled about thirty-five horses, which they brought in, a part of them being taken from Mosby's men. They came very near this rebel chief himself, but could not get a fight out of him, although he is reported to have some six hundred men and five pieces of artillery.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Reported Rebel Victory in the Valley—Heavy Engagement at Charlestown, &c., &c.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 29.]

It was reported yesterday morning that General Early had gained another victory in the valley. The report seems to have been brought by a man who reached the city Saturday evening. His account is that General Early on last Tuesday fought the enemy near Charlestown and drove them into Harper's Ferry, and that the battle was very desperate, our loss having been upwards of one thousand. We published the fact on Friday that General Early had telegraphed that he had "pressed the enemy back to Harper's Ferry." The skirmishing that took place while the enemy were being "pressed back," is no doubt the only foundation for the reported battle.

Sheridan has under him a force of over forty thousand men, but they are composed of the most heterogeneous material, and there is little fight in them. At least half of them are hundred day men, who feel that they have been imposed upon by being put into the field, as they enlisted upon the understanding that they were to be employed only in garrison duty. They told the people of the valley that they did not intend to fight; they would not mind having a bout with "the cavalry," but, as to fighting Early they had no idea of it. These Yankees have been as good as their word.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. RESOLUTE.

The grand match yesterday afternoon between these celebrated ball associations, which took place at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, resulted in an enormous victory for the champion Atlantics, the score standing 33 to 6.

GRANT.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, August 29—Evening.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL MILES.

The Petersburg *Express* of to-day contains glowing accounts of the victory won at the battle of Ream's station; but they omit to mention what a prodigal price in blood the enemy was compelled to pay for it.

Brigadier General Miles is to be recommended as brevet Major General for his splendid conduct in that fight.

Occasional cannonading has been going on all along the lines to-day, but apparently without any very definite or important object. A few men have been wounded on our side.

THE PETERSBURG COURT OF INQUIRY.

The court of inquiry in relation to the unsuccessful assault on Petersburg on the 30th of July resumed its investigations to-day. Major Duane, of the Engineers; Brigadier General Ayres and Major General Warren were examined. They related what they knew of the matter from personal observations at the scene of action, and gave their opinions with reference to the assault. The court will convene again to-morrow.

There is no news of particular importance to communicate to-night.

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR POINT OF ROCKS, Va., August 30, 1864.

The headquarters of this corps are at present beautifully situated in a healthy location that affords every desirable convenience. The men are in far more healthy positions and the sick list is rapidly diminishing. The time is not far distant when the hospitals will be almost entirely emptied and the corps restored to almost its pristine strength.

REBEL SHELLING.

The rebels commenced shelling our lines during a shower this afternoon, from the Howlett House battery, but did no damage. Our batteries replied, and when the gunboats opened the enemy's fire entirely ceased.

THE CANAL

at Dutch Gap still progresses and will shortly be in working order, although the rebels occasionally make desperate efforts to stop the work by a systematic and heavy shelling from all their batteries.

THE FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES

are re-enlisting for another term of three years. Five hundred men at least will be re-mustered, but this splendid body of cavalry will not be counted on the quota of New York city, from which they originally came. Troy, and other cities and counties, are offering heavier bounties, and the veterans will, without doubt, be counted on the quota of Western New York. The regiment will probably reach New York within a week.

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

WATER BATTERY, NEAR CROW'S NEST AND THE GAP, August 29—P. M.

NEW DISCOVERY OF A STRANGE AND FORMIDABLE LOOKING REBEL CRAFT.

A new discovery has been made, it is believed, from this point, which, if our impressions prove true, will not be without its important bearing upon our operations in this vicinage. A mysterious looking—and to all appearances a most formidable—rebel craft has been discovered lying in a creek, yet unnamed by us, emptying from the west into the James near the pontoon bridge at Chapin's Bluff and above both Proctor and Kingsland creeks. From Dutch Gap, the scene of Major Ludlow's operations, the distance to this creek is four miles in a direct line. The ship's situation is seemingly near Fort Darling, guarding the approaches to that rebel work. The vessel, so far as we can see, appears in sight only at intervals, and then only with the swaying of the tides, and, as before stated, wears the aspect of a formidable craft. It seems to be so situated that if our Monitors should pass above the mouth of the upper creek the rebel vessel could easily pass to their rear and open a successful fire. Its bow is always pointed down stream, and it has a very heavy turret or smokestack, red in color. At times her whole length is discernable, and then again only the upper part of her mast, which is a heavy one. Conjectures as to the nature of this vessel are numerous among the observers of her movements, some thinking she is a ship for practical purposes, others that she is merely an obstruction.

THE REBEL POSITION BEARING ON DUTCH GAP.

At the Howlett House battery there are seven guns bearing on Dutch Gap and on all our batteries on the south bank of the James, including the one hundred-pounder at Crow's Nest—both the Union and rebel ground on this bank of the water course being composed of high bluffs. The ground at Dutch Gap and above, for a distance of several miles, in the immediate vicinity of the water course, is both low and marked by small swails or low spots of earth, whereon coarse grass and low bushes grow, though they are generally tillable, having borne luxuriant crops of grain this summer. These swails drain into the James river. It is in one of these disguised places that the rebel mortars and light batteries are situated. Wherever the river banks are too steep in places where the enemy desire to plant batteries, they cut embrasures through the banks, and fire from them upon the Gap. They also fire through like embrasures in the banks of the James, from their gunboats and rams, upon our batteries on the south bank of the river.

ON SIGNAL HILL,

which point lays northerly of Dutch Gap, commanding it, the enemy are busily engaged in erecting batteries, in view of the neutralization by the canal, when completed, of the Howlett House batteries, the guns of which will doubtless be removed to this new point in the end. As yet we are doing nothing to impede this rebel work, except the firing of a few shots from the Monitors. It will be remembered that the Howlett House batteries were successfully erected in face of Admiral Lee's fleet, who never interposed an objection until they were too far progressed to admit of destruction. I am told that we rarely open upon the construction of rebel works until we discover their strength, and the dislodgement of the enemy from them becomes a serious question.

ON THE PETERSBURG FRONT,

with the Tenth corps, everything has been quiet during the past twenty-four hours, save the usual artillery duel, concerning which little or nothing can be recorded at any time.

THE WEATHER

continues cool and favorable to our operations. The firing at the Gap yesterday was incessant, as usual; but in no wise impeding Major Ludlow's work.

CITY POINT.

Mr. A. Davidson's Despatch.

CITY POINT, Va., August 30, 1864.

The situation along all our lines in front is deemed satisfactory by the Lieutenant General.

DESERTERS—OFFICIAL ORDER.

Many deserters have come over from the enemy within the past few days. Their concurrent testimony to the effect that it was generally believed by the rank and file of the rebel army that if they came over they would be put into the front rank of our army, induced the issuing of the following order:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 82.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, August 28, 1864.

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employes for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities. By command of

Lieutenant General GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

This order has yesterday and to-day been industriously in our way, and another pushed into the enemy's camps. Its effects in our favor is expected to be considerable.

BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

WEITZEL'S TOWER, NEAR POINT OF ROCKS, Va., August 31, 1864.

At noon yesterday Lieutenant General Grant received a despatch from Washington, at City Point, indicating that the rebel forces of Major General Early, operating in the valley, are rapidly marching back on Richmond. The intelligence was brought to Washington by "our people" from Mine run; but the Lieutenant General had received no details, expecting them in the course of to-day.

THE REBEL GENERAL NED JOHNSON.

It is ascertained that General Edward Johnson, of Ewell's corps, has gone to Atlanta, and it is also rumored that Beauregard has gone to the same point with some of the troops from the valley. I give these facts upon authority that commands official attention here.

THE REBEL FORCES RECENTLY OPPOSED TO HANCOCK.

The rebel troops which recently fought Hancock with such mortal stubborness on the Weldon Railroad were composed of Wilcox's entire division, Cook's and Kirkland's troops, of Heth's division, and Saunders' and Mahone's, of Anderson's force. Thomas' brigade, of Wilcox's division, has been exchanged for Anderson's brigade, of Field's division. The other brigades of Heth's and Mahone's were left in the trenches on our front. It is also thought that all their cavalry were at Ream's Station.

THE PETERSBURG COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, August 30, 1864.

The Court of Inquiry in relation to the unsuccessful assault on Petersburg on the 30th of July, convened again at the headquarters of the Second corps to-day. Lieutenant General Grant, and Colonel Comstock, one of his aids-de-camp, Major General Ord and Brigadier General Potter were called upon and questioned in relation to what they knew of the facts and circumstances concerning the assault, and also as to what were the probable chances of success in the different dispositions of troops had been made.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 30, 1864.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio left for home to-day. They are hundred days' men. Their time has expired.

The United States lightship, which was sunk by the rebels in 1861, near Sewall's Point, has been raised by the wreckers, and towed to Old Point.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, formerly of Boston, Mass., died August 29, at Newport's News, after a brief illness.

The mail boat has arrived from City Point; but she brings no news.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1, 1864.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived at Old Point at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, from City Point, on the steamer Greyhound.

The following persons have died at the Hampton Hospital since the last report:—

James Wilkins, 36th United States colored regiment; Charles Wiley, 188th Pennsylvania; James B. Black, 58th Massachusetts; J. Thompson, 62d Ohio; Jacob Schefer, 1st Connecticut artillery; E. A. Friday, 1st Connecticut Volunteers; Fred. Heggle, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; A. H. Smith, 104th Pennsylvania; H. Newbury, 24th Massachusetts; A. Hall, 133th Ohio; William Masters, 62d Ohio; John Brodt, 16th Pennsylvania; John Martin, 10th New Hampshire; James B. Boyd, 15th New York artillery; Thomas O'Herron, Tenth New York artillery; Thomas Davis, 55th Pennsylvania; Patrick Galagher, 1st Maryland cavalry; John A. Lyon, 55th Pennsylvania; Peter Smith, 3d New Hampshire; J. E. Woodward, 37th New Jersey; J. Johnson, 9th New Jersey; Moses Fuller, 2d United States colored; Michael Griffin, 16th New York artillery; R. H. Wingate, 1st District of Columbia cavalry; Michael Kelley, 115th New York; Jacob B. Leeds, 153d Ohio; Henry Meltop, 16th New York artillery; John Wood, 98th New York; Isaac Rooney, 176th New York; John H. Clayton, 55th Pennsylvania, and Warren Henderson, 145th Ohio.

Major John M. Clark, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio, died last night at the Chesapeake Hospital.

The Army Regulations for Newspaper Correspondents.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 31, 1864.

The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their despatches, which has been neglected by a number of those gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here.

It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for at all times. This, however, will not, of course, prevent them from moving about to attend to their duties.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in a despatch, dated the 21st of August, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are especially the subject of complaint—namely: that the Second division, of the Fifth corps, "broke," and that "our line was then forced back." The Second division, it is claimed, "did not break," nor did "any other," before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back.

Everything was quiet last night and everything is to-day along our whole line, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army among both officers and men.

Yesterday a very respectable appearing family of refugees from the vicinity of Ream's station succeeded in entering our lines with a view of going North.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Union Losses on the Weldon Railroad—Additional Particulars of the Engagement of Thursday—Valor of the Union Troops—Operations Since

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Mexican General Juarez's Family.

Gunboat Reconnoissance to Chicot Pass.

Sale of Estates Under the Direct Tax Law.

ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR PURCHASE

THE LOUISIANA BANKS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 23, 1864.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—THE JUAREZ FAMILY ARRIVE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The most important item of news since the departure of the Fung Shuey on Sunday last is the arrival last night of the Juarez family from Mexico. It was at first reported that General Ortega also arrived on the Clinton from Brazos Santiago; but I have since learned that he did not.

ARRIVAL OF THE COTTON SPECULATING STEAMERS ATLANTIC NO. 2 AND M. R. CHEEK.

On Tuesday last the Atlantic No. 2 and M. R. Cheek arrived at Vicksburg, laden with cotton. It will be remembered that I sent you an account of the capture of these steamers by the rebels in Sunflower river, as they were beyond the jurisdiction of Wirt Adams' command. They have, however, been liberated, and, as I stated, arrived at Vicksburg on Tuesday all right.

FIRING INTO BOATS.

On the 18th inst. the steamer Lancaster No. 4 was fired upon by a rebel battery, eighteen miles from Natchez. She was struck four times, but no person injured. She reported that the rebels had a battery on the cliffs. The ram Vindicator and the gunboat Mound City immediately went opposite to Ellis' cliffs, but when they arrived the "birds had flown." A land force was also sent by General Brayman to intercept the enemy, but the latter could not be found.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, ready to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

TERMS—Single subscription, $3; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15. Single copies five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port on Saturday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The WEEKLY HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy, under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association, to ratify the nomination of George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President, will be held at Union square on next Thursday evening, 8th inst. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting, whose names will be announced in future advertisements. The several McClellan and ward clubs are invited to participate. The Committee of Arrangements will be in attendance every evening at the headquarters of the association, 932 Broadway. By order,

LUKE F. COZANS, President.

HENRY W. ALLEN, JNO. BOLLAY, Jr., Secretaries.

A.— . . . .

A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. Its all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and constipation.
They cure diarrhœa, cholera and cholera morbus.
They cure liver complaint and nervous headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States stamp over the cork and steel plate side label.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

A NEW AND RARE CHANCE FOR ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT ENGLISH ENTERTAINER, MR. JOHN BRIGHT, WILL DELIVER HIS ENTERTAINING LECTURE ON THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, ON THE EVENING OF THE 7TH INSTANT.
For particulars, see future issues of the Herald.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Office of the Sanitary Commission, 244 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.
Chickering's Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street.

A GRAND MILITARY FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th,

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A FIVE STORY HOUSE, NEW YORK, FOR A Grocery, will be sold cheap, on easy terms, to close a partnership. Inquire of JAMES HOLLAND, 1 Cortlandt street, or 1 Park place, Brooklyn.

A RICH COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ONE MILE from Hudson River, on Hudson River Railroad, 1 hour from New York, 2 miles from Tarrytown, 2 miles from Sleepy Hollow, 20 miles of beautiful drives, 3 miles of good boating, 2 miles of good bathing, 2 miles of good fishing, 2 miles of good hunting, 2 miles of good shooting, 2 miles of good ice, 2 miles of good sleigh riding, 2 miles of good skating, 2 miles of good society, 2 miles of good church, 2 miles of good school, 2 miles of good market, 2 miles of good post office, 2 miles of good Republican Union Leagues.

A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 18 FEET WIDE, 50 feet deep, with 2 story brick back building, 18 feet wide, 20 feet deep, in rear of 1 Mercer street, Brooklyn, E. D., for sale. Inquire of JOHN MCCOMBS, 1 Mercer street.

A LARGE WATER-IN TOWNSEND FOR TWO or three families, with 2 story back building, 20 feet deep, 3 lots, 75 feet front, 100 feet deep, 1 mile from Hunter's Point, Long Island City. Inquire of JOHN MCCOMBS, 1 Mercer street.

A MANSION, WITH 10 ACRES, CHEAP DOWN TO 1st July, in Lawrence, Long Island, 20 minutes to Brooklyn or Fulton ferry, 2 miles from Rockaway Beach, 2 miles from Far Rockaway, 2 miles from Cedarhurst, 2 miles from Hewlett's, 2 miles from Woodmere, 2 miles from Inwood, 2 miles from Mill Neck, 2 miles from Oakwood, 2 miles from Cedar Grove, 2 miles from Glenwood, 2 miles from Lawrence.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE—ON THE TURNPIKE, 2 miles from Jamaica, 2 miles from Hollis, 2 miles from Queens, 2 miles from Flushing, 2 miles from Bayside, 2 miles from Whitestone, 2 miles from Little Neck, 2 miles from Douglaston, 2 miles from Manhasset, 2 miles from Great Neck, 2 miles from Cedarhurst, 2 miles from Lawrence, 2 miles from Inwood, 2 miles from Woodmere, 2 miles from Mill Neck, 2 miles from Oakwood, 2 miles from Cedar Grove, 2 miles from Glenwood, 2 miles from Lawrence.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ONE MILE from Hudson River, on Hudson River Railroad, 1 hour from New York, 2 miles from Tarrytown, 2 miles from Sleepy Hollow, 20 miles of beautiful drives, 3 miles of good boating, 2 miles of good bathing, 2 miles of good fishing, 2 miles of good hunting, 2 miles of good shooting, 2 miles of good ice, 2 miles of good sleigh riding, 2 miles of good skating, 2 miles of good society, 2 miles of good church, 2 miles of good school, 2 miles of good market, 2 miles of good post office, 2 miles of good Republican Union Leagues

The Alleged Wife Murder in Fifty-first Street.

TESTIMONY BEFORE CORONER RANNEY—THE HUSBAND AND HIS PARAMOUR COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS, ETC.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Ranney commenced an investigation, at the Twenty-second precinct station house, on the body of Mrs. Nancy Love, who died at her residence in Fifty-first street on Wednesday night from the effects of poison administered, as is alleged, by her husband, John Love, and his paramour, Ann O'Neil, an account of which we published in the HERALD of yesterday.

Dr. H. D. Ranney, assisted by Drs. Allen S. Church and Julius G. Pohle—the latter of whom is a practical chemist, recently associated with Dr. Chilton—made a post mortem examination of the remains. They found the coats of the stomach and the "esophagus" or canal, through which food and drink pass to the stomach, entirely destroyed. The intestines were of a dark, livid color, and all the organs above named were in such a condition as to leave no doubt in the minds of the medical gentlemen that death had been caused by mineral poison. A small paper package of white powder was found in the room where the deceased died. This, upon examination, was ascertained to be Paris green, a very deadly poison. Portions of the stomach and intestines have been taken by Dr. Pohle for chemical analysis. The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner yesterday:—

Mary Maloney, being duly sworn, says:—I live in the house where the deceased died; I knew the deceased in her lifetime; she has lived in the house since the middle of June last; the family consisted of Mr. Love and his wife and Ann O'Neil; I have never known of any difficulty between them; have never heard any quarreling between the parties; Ann O'Neil professed to be the cousin of Mr. Love, and rented the apartments herself; on last Tuesday (23d) I first learned that there was trouble between Mrs. Love and her husband; she came into my room on that morning and complained of not feeling well all night; she said she had been troubled with pains and had been throwing up; she did not intimate that she had any suspicion that she had taken anything wrong, but remarked that she had a good deal of trouble since her husband had become intimate with Mrs. O'Neil; this was about all the conversation we had about this time; the next Monday morning, the 29th ultimo, she came into my room again (I had not seen her since the former interview) and begged of me to do something for her, saying, "For God's sake, Mrs. Maloney, bring me two seidlitz powders and a penny's worth of ice;" I said, "What is the matter?" she replied, "I don't know, but I have been throwing up all night;" I got what she desired, but when I was going out Mrs. O'Neil put her head out of the window and said, "Don't you go for anything for that woman, there is nothing the matter but the effects of drink;" when I returned I told Mrs. Love what Ann had said; she replied, "I ... [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

... months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 46 Vandam street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

RIGNEY.—On Thursday, September 1, EDWARD RIGNEY, son of John and Honora Rigney, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Sixth avenue and Butler streets, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SACKETT.—On Wednesday, August 31, at the residence of his parents, 125th street, Harlem, EDGAR, infant son of Josephine F. and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 1 month and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday, September 1.

SEMPLE.—On Wednesday, August 31, JAMES SEMPLE, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family and the members of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 Houston street, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

The members of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting, to be held at their lodge rooms, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, this (Friday) morning, at half-past eight o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, James Semple. By order of

JAMES E. NOLAN, Master.

SCOTT.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, August 30, of paralysis, HANNAH, relict of John Scott, of this city, in the 63d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, D. Garrison's, Jamaica, on Saturday morning, at twelve o'clock, to Hempstead, for interment. The funeral services will be at St. George's Episcopal church, Hempstead, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WARE.—In hospital, near Bermuda Hundred, Va., of typhoid fever, on Friday, August 12, JAMES D. WARE, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company F, Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, aged 19 years, 5 months and 27 days.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 25	MOON SETS	eve 6 36
SUN SETS	6 37	HIGH WATER	eve 9 09

Port of New York, September 1, 1864.

CLEARED.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana—T Asencio & Co.
Ship Industry, Linnell, Liverpool—C L Wright.
Ship Deutschland (Ham), Hensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Bark Olympia (Br), Jopp, Glasgow—C J & F W Coggill.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS for September, combining the most complete and elegant Magazine ever published, ready. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $2, with a valuable premium.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.—GREAT DEMORALIZATION in the ranks of the sham democracy and the shoddy Lincolnites—Grand victory achieved by the patrons of the PHUNNIEST over the "Blue Devils"—Ignominious flight of the latter day saintly politicians. For full particulars see PHUNNIEST No. 4, now ready.

NEW CAMPAIGN EDITIONS.

LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Life, Speeches, Proclamations, Letters, Messages and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States, with a full History of his Life; his career as a Lawyer and Politician; his Services in Congress, with his Speeches, Proclamations, Letters, Messages, Acts and Public Services as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, up to the present time. Complete in one large volume of 200 pages, with a Portrait of President Lincoln. Price Fifty Cents in paper, or Seventy-five Cents in cloth.

LIFE OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Life, Campaigns, Battles, Reports and Public Services of Major General George B. McClellan, the Hero of Western Virginia, South Mountain and Antietam, with a full History of all his Campaigns and Battles, as well as his Reports and Correspondence with the War Department and the President in relation to them, from the time he first took the field in this war until he was finally relieved from command, after the Battle of Antietam, with his various Speeches to Soldiers, &c., up to the present time. Complete in one large volume of 200 pages, with a Portrait of General McClellan. Price Fifty Cents in paper, or Seventy-five Cents in cloth.

Agents supplied with the above two books at $25 a hundred for the paper edition and $50 a hundred for the cloth edition, cash with order.

Life of Major General U. S. Grant. 25 cents.
Life of General G. G. Meade. 25 cents.
Life and Orders of General B. F. Butler. 25 cents.
Life of the late Archbishop Hughes. Price 25 cents.
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